

MACON MIRRORED.

CONDITION OF THINGS IN THE CENTRAL CITY.

Feeling the Pulse of the Business Men—The Hopeful State of Affairs—A Bitting Fight—Cold Weather—Baseball News—A Blacksmith Robbed—Personal and Social Gossip.

MACON, March 11.—[Special.]—Your correspondent interviewed a number of business men in the city today on the retail trade outlook.

The warehouse and commission men report the usual amount of business. They say that farmers are coming in to negotiate loans and make notes for supplies to the same extent they usually do. Further, they say that the planters are hopeful, and are going ahead with a better view than ever before.

The dry goods men report trade about as it usually is at this season of the year. While goods of that sort are sold at cheaper rates than ever before, still the merchants find that their books balance up very well.

The grocers are doing well. They are selling bacon, flour, coffee, sugar and tobacco at what would have been considered ruinous prices three years ago, but they are still making a living.

The liquor men are a little sore. They say that every county that goes dry reduces their trade, and that Macon is down. But in the face of that, they are carrying heavy stocks, and are doing good business. One man, a beer bottler, has lately put in a lot of new machinery, and is now prepared to supply the neighboring towns with the foaming beverage.

The manufacturing interests of the city are generally in a fair way. Macon is especially blessed in the way of manufacturers. There are quite a number located here, of various sorts, and they have all been successful.

So far as your correspondent can learn, Macon is solid, and it will be a long time before she hits the grotto. Her prospects were never brighter, in a general way, and she is destined to be the queen city of the south.

A Blacksmith Robbed.

MACON, March 11.—[Special.]—For some time a blacksmith in this city has been despoiled of a lot of stuff by some pilferers. Yesterday he applied for police aid, and today he had one of the suspects arrested and placed in jail. He hopes to get the others before midnight, and he expects to regain his property.

A Nice Job.

MACON, March 11.—[Special.]—Mr. J. J. May has had his \$1,300 hearst repainted by Summers & Murphy, the carriage makers of Barnesville. It is one of the handsomest jobs ever done in this country, and the gentlemen deserve a great deal of credit for it.

Fancy Stock.

MACON, March 11.—[Special.]—Our most worthy solicitor-general, Preach Hardeman, purchased one of the \$100 Jersey heifers at the sale yesterday, and will bring her to Macon immediately.

A Cold Day.

MACON, March 11.—[Special.]—The mercury sank six degrees below the freezing point today. It has been a cold day in Macon, and those who swapped their overcoats for dusters are sad indeed.

Appointment of a Stenographer.

MACON, March 11.—[Special.]—A special telegram was received tonight announcing the appointment of A. Everett Barnes as a stenographer of the Georgia Legislature. Mr. Barnes served an apprenticeship under Mr. Fitzgibbon and is thoroughly competent. He has worked his way up from the ground.

A Fight.

MACON, March 11.—[Special.]—This morning at Captain's freight depot Beauford Evans and Levi Johnson engaged in a rough and tumble fight. They fought about half an hour and Levi pitched into Beauford. The latter came out first best, but Johnson was not content, so he returned to the charge, got a second manning, and was terribly bitten up. Beauford skipped for the awamps.

Suit for Damages.

MACON, March 11.—[Special.]—Mrs. Brachen has sued the city of Macon for \$5,000 in consequence of damages sustained by an excavation on the street railroad near her residence. The case will be decided tomorrow.

A Vacant House.

MACON, March 11.—[Special.]—At 12:30 this morning the fire alarm was sounded. Near the hospital a four room house, just vacated yesterday, was fired by an incendiary. Loss about \$500.

Personal and Social Gossip.

MACON, March 7.—[Special.]—Mr. and Mrs. Tom Miller are in the city today.

J. W. Harris left the city for Washington today.

Miss Nipsey Clay has just returned from a visit to her uncle, C. C. Clay, in Sumter county. Miss Nipsey reports a good time, and says she gained fifteen pounds in weight in two weeks.

Mrs. J. H. Dobbs is in the city, visiting friends.

Miss Mattie Price, of Macon, is visiting Mrs. R. M. Easter, of Albany.

Editor S. E. Burr, of the Fort Valley Mirror, is at the Edgeron.

Miss Anna Lowe and Miss Boudie Bryant have returned to Columbus.

Miss Ethel Crippen, the Kentucky contralto, is visiting friends in Macon.

Hon. T. B. Calanis came down from Forsyth today.

J. A. Hill, of Atlanta, is in the city.

E. H. Barnes, of Atlanta, is at the Edgeron.

Mr. C. F. Thomas, of Atlanta, is visiting Macon.

J. D. Peacock, of Eastman, is stopping at the Edgeron.

Captain Hurley is able to be up and about again.

Dr. Warren's condition is much better.

A pleasant party, consisting of C. C. Sims with wife, Mrs. Sims, and Miss Mary Lee, with Miss Mary Lou Hunt, Mr. Hartmann with Miss Fannie Mangham, Frank Stewart with Miss Mamie Peabody, Harry Mix with Miss Minnie Bearden, and James Hall with Miss Grace Townsend, went out riding in the suburbs this evening.

Savannah's New Hotel.

SAVANNAH, Ga., March 11.—[Special.]—J. A. Wood, a well known architect who has been the prime mover in the late hotel project, left tonight for New York. He has the arrangements here all completed and returns to New York for the purpose of securing the necessary money. It is now an assured fact, there is no doubt a new hotel will be commenced by the first of May, and located on South Broad and East Bay streets. This will be the time, and Savannah is to have a grand hotel.

Mr. Markham, of the Markham house, is in the city en route to Florida.

News From Athens.

ATHENS, Ga., March 11.—[Special.]—Some of the whisky men of Athens are proposing a compromise with the prohibitionists. They agree that if the bill can be amended to allow them to sell beer, that they will not get up a petition to have another election or to have the bill repealed.

The machinery of the candy manufactory of J. B. Thornton was purchased by Hampton & Webb, who will open a large candy manufactory on Lumpkin street.

An old negro woman, a cook for Mr. J. R. Crew, fell and broke several bones. She is probably injured internally.

Palmetto Points.

PALMETTO, Ga., March 11.—[Special.]—Mr. Oliver Peacock, who died at East Point last Friday, was buried here in Floral Hill cemetery yesterday afternoon at four o'clock.

There are several cases of sickness in and around Palmetto at present.

COLUMBUS CHRONICLES.

The Annual Parade of the Fire Department—Other Notes.

COLUMBUS, Ga., March 11.—[Special.]—The board of control of the Columbus fire department held a meeting tonight and appointed the date for the annual parade in May as the time for the annual parade, and appointed a committee, consisting of the foreman of each company, to arrange a programme.

Captain Charles Blain, who died suddenly here last night, was seventy-six years old, and was a native of Delaware. He came to Columbus in 1834 as captain of the steamer Reindeer. He has built up a large number of steamboats here, among them the steamer Rebecca Evergreen, and the steamer Naïad.

Captain Eason passed through this city today en route to New Orleans.

Soule, a little son of Mrs. Rebecca Redd, fell and broke one of his arms while playing. It is the third time the same arm has been broken.

Johnnie Martin, a ten-year-old boy got caught in the machinery at the Mosegate mills today and had one of his arms broken.

ELBERT COUNTY AFFAIRS.

The Superior Court—The Grand Jury—The Fence Question.

ELBERTON, March 11.—[Special.]—The superior court is still in session. Judge Lunsford is disposed to proceed rapidly and his already great popularity as an impartial judge is attracting every trial.

Messrs. Pope Barrow and A. S. Irwin, of Athens; F. H. Colly, of Washington; Ira C. VanDuzer, of Hartwell, and D. W. Meadows, of Danielsville, are among those in attendance.

The grand jury have returned a number of bills, but none for very grave offenses. They have been making strenuous efforts to reach the violators of the prohibition law, but so far have met with very little success. Quite a number of civil cases have been disposed of, but none of great importance.

ELBERTON, March 11.—[Special.]—The fence that has separated the public mind in Elbert county for the last six months, the stock law election cause, was settled finally today by the ordinary, declaring the result to be no fence, the law to go into effect on the first of next July.

A RAT-CATCHING SNAKE.

A Remarkable Story from Southwest Georgia.

BLAKELY, Ga., March 11.—[Special.]—There lives in Early county a man who always has an abundance of corn but has never been troubled with rats, and thus accounts for it. He has what is known as a rat snake, which goes over the plantation, which makes daily visits to his corn crib, and plays more havoc with the cunning than any of your Thomas cats ever did. His shapeliness, when having fully satisfied himself, leisurely glides out and makes headquarters around the well near by, amusing himself splashing around in the water troughs.

His owner states that he frequently gives him a sound little switching, when he is off to his den only to appear again next day. These are facts.

A Romantic Marriage.

The Street Cars of Athens Obstructed at Night.

ATHENS, Ga., March 11.—[Special.]—Dr. Reynolds, of Columbia, S. C., will move to Athens and open a drugstore on Clayton street.

There are certain parties in Athens who are so actuated by malice or a spirit of malicious mischief that they will do any party of ladies or gentlemen that are earning their living in any way, or entertainment, put rocks on the track evidently for the purpose of overturning the car.

And Darien feels that Mr. Norwood must be a satirist of the highest order.

He is a man who is intimately connected with Darien than Mr. Norwood, seemed to know what she wants, if the sensible remarks he made when he presented the memorial of the committee appointed by the Darien river convention, to the United States senate, are correctly reported, and Mr. Crisp, in presenting the memorial in congress, seemed to have a pretty clear conception of what Darien wanted.

Darien wants the river Altamaha and confluent made navigable. She wants the bar dredged so that vessels of larger size may be admitted to Darien by Doleby to carry off her own material instead of now, for want of sufficient depth of water, having to load it at points in other districts at a much heavier expense.

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New Agricultural Implements.

LEXINGTON, Ga., March 11.—[Special.]—Mr. Joe Esco, a young man of this county, is an inventive genius, and has had patented his cotton planter, which is now on exhibition in this place. It can be attached to any plow stock, and overcomes what other planters have failed to do, that is, to keep its position on the ridge, and hold it there with ease.

Mr. Edwards and Arnold have formed a stock company, and have begun manufacturing them on a large scale.

TEN NIGHTS IN A BARROOM!

LEXINGTON, Ga., March 11.—[Special.]—The case will be decided tomorrow.

Talbotton Topics.

TALENTTON, Ga., March 11.—[Special.]—The case of W. A. Gamble vs. the Central railroad, for \$2,000 damages in the accident near Geneva, July 23, 1882, is in progress. Dr. Westmoreland is here to testify as an expert.

A little negro, on the place of J. B. Stinson, near town, was badly beaten to death last night, and the body was found in a ditch.

It is believed that the negro was killed in a singular misfortune occurred in the same family.

Ten Nights in a Barroom!

LEXINGTON, Ga., March 11.—[Special.]—The case will be decided tomorrow.

Lovejoy.

LAGRANGE, Ga., March 11.—[Special.]—There seems to be a general move of sympathy in town behalf of Harry Lovejoy, colored, who was convicted some months ago of rape, and now in the penitentiary serving out his term. Almost everybody is thoroughly convinced of his innocence.

At the conclusion of his trial, when the jury went out to make up a verdict there was a general remark that there could be but one verdict—an acquittal. There was quite an unfortunate turn in the case, however.

His attorney, not dreaming that the jury would decide him, made but little effort, relying altogether on the character of the negro, the woman, and the colored character of Lovejoy. A motion for a new trial was made and a day appointed for its hearing, but his attorney, in the meantime, being of feeble health moved off to Florida, so that the motion was never heard.

The people are quite anxious that Governor McDaniel pardon him, and petitions to that effect have been sent up.

DEATHS IN GEORGIA.

DARIEN, Ga., March 11.—[Special.]—Mrs. Simon Sternheim has moved into a spacious house in the new postoffice building. It seems literally crammed with furniture, and appears as elegant an appearance as any first-class city.

Out of the 100,000,000 feet of timber and lumber annually exported from Darien, 20,000,000 are shipped via St. Simons and Sapelo, after three times the distance, to Doboy.

The boat which had been made two or three feet deeper this would not be necessary.

Fruit Raising in Early.

BLAKELY, Ga., March 11.—[Special.]—Mr. E. L. Fryer has one of the nicest little orchards coming on to bear anywhere. Close attention to it is the secret of his success, and but well adapted to fruit raising as middle Georgia.

Marshall Chaney, with a small force, has commenced opening out the ditches, and making many needed improvements on our streets

Progressive Farmer.

CEDARVILLE, Ga., March 11.—[Special.]—Mrs. Dr. E. T. Matthews died at her home in Buena Vista the first of this week. She was formerly Miss Lane, of Macon, and had been married only a year.

Mr. James L. Fields died at his home in Gainesville, two years ago.

Mr. William Calvin, of Girard, died night before last. He had been blind several years and was greatly afflicted.

BUNNELL VISTA, Ga., March 11.—[Special.]—Mrs. Dr. Mathis died Sunday night after several months of painful illness. A good woman has been taken from a devoted husband and many good friends.

MR. DONOUGH, Ga., March 11.—[Special.]—Mr. Coleman Tarpley, one of Henry county's most worthy citizens, died Tuesday night at nine o'clock from the effects of a cancer.

MCDOUGAL, Ga., March 11.—[Special.]—Mr. N. T. Maxwell died very suddenly last night at nine o'clock, in his home, two miles west of this place.

Mr. John C. Hartman, with his wife, and Miss Mary Lou Hunt, Mr. Hartmann with Miss Fannie Mangham, Frank Stewart with Miss Mamie Peabody, Harry Mix with Miss Minnie Bearden, and James Hall with Miss Grace Townsend, went out riding in the suburbs this evening.

A Female Institute.

ATLANTA, Ga., March 11.—[Special.]—A female institute on the sand hills is being agitated by Augusta people, and the press having taken hold of the enterprise, it will assume a tangible shape soon. A complete course of thorough education of common and high school graduates is to be the purpose of this school. The proposition meets with favor generally.

A Bad Cut.

LEXINGTON, Ga., March 11.—[Special.]—Mr. J. E. Peacock, while splitting lightwood at his home, near town, cut his foot with the ax. The cut extended from his toes to his ankle, cutting it through laying bare his foot in twain. He is now unable to move it, being a most severe cut.

Mrs. Johnson Arrested.

BLACKSHEAR, Ga., March 11.—[Special.]—Ellen Johnson, the wife of Andrew Johnson, is in the custody of the law, awaiting the result of her husband's wounds. The justice refused to bail her until this result was known. It is thought Johnson will recover. She refuses to assign any motive for the deed.

CHOKED TO DEATH.

A SAD ACCIDENT IN OCONEE COUNTY.

A Mother Suffocates Her Baby to Sleep in a Crib and Leaves It—The Child Awakes and in Attempting to Get Out Is Caught Between the State and Choked to Death.

THE SUPREME COURT.

DECISIONS RENDERED TUESDAY,
MARCH 9, 1886.

Hon. James Jackson, Chief Justice; Hon. Samuel Hall and M. H. Blandford, Justices—Reported for the Constitution by J. H. Lumpkin, Supreme Court Reporter.

Hodge vs. Ellis, guardian ad litem. Equity from Fulton Contracts, Insurance, Parent and Child. Equity. (Before Judge Hammon.)

Jackson C. J.—A man who had his life insured in two companies, for \$3,000 and \$5,000 respectively, both payable to his minor adopted daughter, died in her health and failing to pay premiums, borrowed money and failed to pay premiums, and assigned to him the smaller policy. The contract stated that advances had been made to pay past assessments, and further advances might be made to pay future assessments, and the policy or ticket was assigned as collateral security, with power to sell and collect it for the purpose of reimbursing the assignee. A short time thereafter he used his son's written contract with the same person having agreed and guaranteed therefrom to pay the assessments on both certificates or policies as they should become due, and not to suffer them to lapse or become void. "I hereby agree that upon the collection of these policies that shall be reserved for his own use and benefit a sum not exceeding one thousand five hundred dollars, or in case any claim should be presented by the party collecting shall pay to him, his heirs and assigns the sum specified. It is understood that the obligation assumed by J. R. Hodge in this transaction shall not exceed in amount twenty-five hundred dollars." The insured died, and the other party became his executor and guardian of the child. As guardian he collected the policies. He filed a bill, praying to be allowed to retain as his own \$2,500 from the fund.

Held, that the second contract was not a contract to pay \$2,500 in any event, regardless of the amount of assessments paid; nor was the amount to be retained limited to the payments made, with interest thereon; but an equitable sum should be allowed for his services in conducting the business and saving the insurance for the beneficiary.

(a) There was no wagering of policies in either contract.

(b) Although the father may not have had the strict legal right to make the second contract binding on the minor, yet equity will decree that its ward do what is right towards one who preserved the policies.

(c) The court fixes \$1,000 as a reasonable amount to be paid to the party collecting the policies and guardian and defendant.

The question of any additional fee to be paid to the solicitor and guardian ad litem of the minor for services in this court is not concluded; nor is the question of allowing fees to others passed upon. Code § 2824.

Judgment reversed.

Richard H. Clark; R. P. Tripp & Son for plaintiff in error.

W. D. Ellis for defendant.

City of Atlanta vs. Buchanan. Case from city court of Atlanta. Municipal Corporations, Streets and Sidewalks, Roads and Bridges. (Before Judge Clarke.)

Jackson C. J.—If a request to charge be not all proper, the court need not give any part of it in charge.

(a) If a city constructed a bridge in one of its streets of loose plank, or upon re-constructing it, the planks were left unfastened to its employees, notice to them is notice to the city.

(b) A request to charge that such defects must have been so open and notorious and of such a character and have existed for such a length of time that the city knew or might have known of them was too broad. Bellamy vs. City of Atlanta (present term).

2. The new undiscovered evidence, with the depositions in answer thereto, could not change the verdict.

3. Where it was shown that a bridge in a street over which the plaintiff was passing when injured, was in general and daily use by pedestrians, though in the street and not the sidewalk, it being the best crossing, especially in bad weather, there was no error in refusing to charge that the bridge could not be more convenient or dangerous than the established line of the sidewalk and upon a bridge or crossing designed for the street or roadway proper, there being no evidence that the plaintiff went upon it for pleasure, but only as other passers did.

(a) Besides, this ground is not certified.

4. A city is bound to keep its streets, sidewalks and bridges in a reasonably safe condition.

(a) Keeping as so used, includes the repair construction or reconstruction of a bridge, forming part of the street.

5. The evidence sustains the verdict.

(a) The cases in 70 Ga., 193 and 66 Id., 195, do not conflict with the ruling in this case.

Judgment affirmed.

E. A. Angier; J. T. Pendleton, for plaintiff in error.

Hoke & Burton Smith, for defendant.

Grant, for use, vs. Alabama Gold Life Ins. Co. Complaint, from Chatham Contracts, Notice, Insurance, Paws, Evidence, Time. (Before Judge Adams.)

Jackson C. J.—Where notice was served on an insurance company, which had deposited in it to produce all the records of its dealings in Georgia, the defendant furnished a transcript of its dealings with the plaintiff, under § 2517 of the Code, this was sufficient. If the plaintiff was dissatisfied, he had a remedy under § 2518, and any entry bearing on the case could have been transcribed; but the furnishing of the transcript stated furnished no ground for a judgment against the defendant, nor for a judgment non obstante veredicto, on behalf of the plaintiff for the amount of premiums paid.

3. There was no error in admitting interrogatories.

4. While the custom and usage of an insurance company in giving personal notice to the holder of a policy, before discharging due account, if not part of the contract, yet such an incident to it or so incorporated in the spirit of the dealings as to require the company to keep it up, or to give notice before substituting therefor notice by mail from another state, yet the insured must act with reasonable diligence, and a delay of six months or more in paying a premium for want of notice was so unreasonable as to show a purpose to abandon the policy and let it lapse, and if a jury should decide otherwise their verdict would not stand.

(a) Reasonable time in such cases considered.

5. The principles touching the main issue in this case are as follows:

(a) In respect to notice, as to all other dealings between parties, custom and usage follows for some time in the interpretation between them, if sudden changes are well calculated to operate as a fraud upon those confiding in it, by inducing them not to hold in memory the exact day a thing should be done, because of the habit of the intercourse between the parties for notice to be given of that day.

(b) The rule should be rigidly applied where the result of not coming up to the exact date works a forfeiture of part payments, as well as of the entire contract.

(c) In this state, where life insurance companies deal with the assured for a time sufficient to make it their usage and custom to give notice to the assured of the date when the premiums fall due, and fail to give notice thereof, the policy will not be forfeited, if, within a period so reasonable short as to show an intent to continue his policy,

the assured takes steps to enquire and pay the premium. Code § 1, subsec. 4, 270, 248, 386; 62 Ga. 247 Atk. Gold Life Ins. Co. vs. Germany (not yet reported); 96 U. S., 572; 101 Id., 292; 106 Id., 26.

Judgment affirmed.

Charles N. West; N. H. McLaw, for plaintiff.

John M. Guerrard, for defendant.

Smith vs. Hightower. Complaint, from Fulton Contracts, Consideration, Promises, Notes, Patents. (Before Judge Campbell.)

Jackson C. J.—Where suit was brought on a promissory note, a plea of failure of consideration was sufficient, which alleged that the note was given for the exclusive right to sell to patented machines in certain counties that the machines were worthless and unsuited for the uses for which made, and that the note was purposed to be paid by the plaintiff. The exclusive right to sell was valuable if the machine was worthless.

(a) The adaptation of a machine to the uses for which made is always warranted. Code § 2551-2.

2. There was no error in charging that unless the machines were reasonably suited to the uses for which they were intended, or were utterly and absolutely worthless, the jury would be authorized to find for the defendant.

3. The verdict is supported by the evidence, and being approved by the presiding judge, must stand.

Judgment affirmed.

John M. Stubbs, A. F. Daley, by brief, for plaintiff in error.

No appearance for defendant.

Whetzel et al vs. The State, ex rel. Wiley et al. Quo warranto from Hall, Roads and Bridges. Pleadings. Franchises. (Before Judge Estes.)

Jackson C. J.—A petition for information in the nature of a quo warranto to call upon the defendants to show by what right they held the franchise of a public road, and upon the superior court and the surviving commissioners, and in overturning defendant's plea in bar.

1. It is not an open question in this court that persons over sixty years of age are competent, when they consent, to act as grand jurors. Carter's case, and Danforth's case, 496; 34 Ga., 258; 62 Pick., 205; 33 Ga., 195; 206; 14 U. S., 274, 275.

2. The defendant had no right to except to the entry of a note presented on the first bill of indictment, unless it had been entered without his consent, after the case had been submitted to the jury, in which event he would have been placed in jeopardy, and could not be so placed again. Nor does it matter that a demand for trial had been entered on the first bill of indictment, provided he is tried on it or on the new indictment, charging the same offense, at the time when the demand was made, or at the next succeeding term. 70 Ga., 131; 142 Code § 2520.

3. There was no error in allowing the jury to be completed by attaching thereto, nunc pro tunc, the certificate of the jury commissioners, upon the evidence of the clerk of the superior court and the surviving commissioners, and in overturning defendant's plea in bar.

(a) This case differs from 51 Ga., 9, 496; 14 U. S., 131; 142 Code § 2520.

3. That the father resorted to a system to get the child from the prosecution of its maternal grandmother, in order to avoid an alteration, did not affect his rights injuriously; especially, in view of his explanation thereof in a letter to the grandmother, does it appear that he did not have the right to such custody.

4. The father's means of providing for the child are more certain and ample than those of the grandparents; the legal duty of supporting it rests upon him, not them; and it appears that the home provided by him for the child is a proper one.

5. The child with him is in a position where the father's intercourse with her can be more easily observed, and the child can be better educated, where she can support it with less inconvenience and expense, and can more constantly overlook and direct it; and it is for its welfare to remain.

Judgment reversed.

King & Spalding, for plaintiff in error.

Hilary & Brother, for defendants.

Parry vs. Hightower. Certiorari, from Fulton Contracts, Consideration, Practice in Superior Court, Judgments, Words and Phrases. (Before Judge Hammond.)

Jackson C. J.—Where an account has been divided into parts due in installments, and two suits have been brought in a justice's court and judgments rendered therein, seemle that both cannot be carried to the superior court by one creditor.

3. When the rule of the superior court provides that all grounds of motion for a non-suit, in arrest of judgment, etc., should be urged and insisted upon at once, and after a decision upon one or more of such grounds no others afterwards urged should be heard by the court, this does not take away all discretion from the court in varying its application so as to prevent injustice, in case of mistakes, oversight, etc. Code Appendix, pp. 1351-1352; 57 Ga., 174.

2. Where the indictment contained but a single count, charging various acts of the same character, which taken together, went to make up the offence charged, there was no error in refusing to compel the state to elect on which of these it would try the defendant.

3. The power to touch an information does not rest with the prosecutor, but with the attorney general, to have it brought before the court, and where it was also admissible to charge the fact that it was so done, and that he granted it to them, that they might be charged with acts of evasion, or of libel on the part of the defendant, these facts bore on the question of intent. 10 Ga., 47, 54; et seq.; 18 Ohio, 497.

9. The character of the defendant was put in issue by his statement alone; and that was virtually an admission of the charge, and an offer of explanatory facts to mitigate the punishment, which fell more properly within the province of the court, than of the attorney general.

10. When the rule of the superior court provides that all grounds of motion for a non-suit, in arrest of judgment, etc., should be urged and insisted upon at once, and after a decision upon one or more of such grounds no others afterwards urged should be heard by the court, this does not take away all discretion from the court in varying its application so as to prevent injustice, in case of mistakes, oversight, etc. Code Appendix, pp. 1351-1352; 57 Ga., 174.

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11. The charges of the defendant were put in issue by his statement alone; and that was virtually an admission of the charge, and an offer of explanatory facts to mitigate the punishment, which fell more properly within the province of the court, than of the attorney general.

12. There was no error in referring the request to the jury to return the books and papers of the company, which had been admitted in evidence, though those admitted entries not relevant to the issues, it not appearing that the jury violated the instruction of the court not to inspect any other portions of the books than those admitted in evidence, or that objection to granting the request was made.

13. Professor K. C. Brooks, of New Haven, Conn., says: "I have prescribed the 'acid' in a large variety of diseases, and have been amply satisfied that it is a valuable addition to our list of medicinal agents."

14. It makes no difference whether the plaintiff took the money directly when it came to his hands, or drew it from banks where he had deposited it, subject to his own checks. The defendant is liable to the bank for the amount of the checks which he himself drew. Code § 2421; Hopkins Pen., 216.

(b) The making of false entries in the books of the company or false reports to the directors to conceal the conversion of the money, is a circumstance from which the jury could infer a fraudulent intent.

15. As a general rule, the state is not bound to prove separately each of the several acts of embezzlement charged, in order to convict, and a fair charge of all of them will not be sufficient if some be omitted.

16. The charges of the defendant were put in issue by his statement alone; and that was virtually an admission of the charge, and an offer of explanatory facts to mitigate the punishment, which fell more properly within the province of the court, than of the attorney general.

17. There was no error in referring the request to the jury to return the books and papers of the company, which had been admitted in evidence, though those admitted entries not relevant to the issues, it not appearing that the jury violated the instruction of the court not to inspect any other portions of the books than those admitted in evidence, or that objection to granting the request was made.

18. There was no error in referring the request to the jury to return the books and papers of the company, which had been admitted in evidence, though those admitted entries not relevant to the issues, it not appearing that the jury violated the instruction of the court not to inspect any other portions of the books than those admitted in evidence, or that objection to granting the request was made.

19. The charge of the defendant was put in issue by his statement alone; and that was virtually an admission of the charge, and an offer of explanatory facts to mitigate the punishment, which fell more properly within the province of the court, than of the attorney general.

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THE CONSTITUTION.

PUBLISHED DAILY AND WEEKLY,

ATLANTA, GEORGIA.

THE DAILY CONSTITUTION IS PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE WEEK, AND IS DELIVERED BY CARRIERS TO THE CITY, OR MAILED, POSTAGE FREE, AT \$1 PER MONTH, \$2.00 FOR THREE MONTHS, OR \$10 A YEAR.

THE CONSTITUTION IS FOR SALE ON ALL TRAINS LEADING OUT OF ATLANTA, AND AT NEWS STANDS IN THE PRINCIPAL SOUTHERN CITIES.

ADVERTISING RATES DEPEND ON LOCATION IN THE PAPER, AND WILL BE PUBLISHED ON APPLICATION.

CORRESPONDENCE CONTAINING IMPORTANT NEWS, GLICITED FROM ALL PARTS OF THE COUNTRY.

ADDRESS ALL LETTERS AND TELEGRAMS, AND MAKE ALL DRAFTS OR CHECKS PAYABLE TO

THE CONSTITUTION,
Atlanta, Ga.

ATLANTA, GA., MARCH 12, 1886.

Indications for Atlanta and Georgia: Stationary temperature and rain.

For the South Atlantic States: Stationary temperature; southerly winds; light rains. East Gulf States: Stationary temperature; southerly winds; light rains.

The iron founders of Pittsburgh report that the outlook for a good spring trade has not been better for years.

Mr. LABOUCHEUR, in the English house of commons, yesterday, moved to reduce the appropriations for the maintenance of parks used exclusively by the royalty. The motion was finally carried against the government.

The country is convulsed with strikes and labor agitations. The snow-line, however, seems to operate most powerfully in matters of this kind. In the south, for instance, it will not be many weeks before both capital and labor will be able to go out and pick blackberries for a living.

The latest thing in New York is a petition of over nine thousand signatures asking that the museums in Central park be opened on Sunday. Among the signers are four clergymen. The movement is for the benefit of the laboring classes who do not have an opportunity of visiting the park any other day in the week.

We have said elsewhere that the postal clerks would not mend matters or help themselves by obstructing the United States mails. They should rather depend on that public opinion which, in this country, makes itself felt sooner or later. Our Washington correspondent, who knows what he is talking about, says that the postmaster general continues to reduce the force of the railway mail service, and it is said that congress will take hold of the matter. There is this much to be said: The postmaster general may create confusion in our foreign mails by refusing to pay American steamships reasonable rates, but he will not be permitted to disorganize our domestic mail delivery with his dyspeptic ideas of economy. It will be time enough for the postal clerks to protest when congress has failed to act.

The Constitution and the Knights of Labor.

The central executive committee of the Knights of Labor having fully investigated the difference between THE CONSTITUTION and the Typographical union, on which the boycott of THE CONSTITUTION was based, has declared the boycott off.

In regard to the above, a statement of facts is proper, in justice to both THE CONSTITUTION and the Knights of Labor.

About four years ago the printers of the Typographical union struck and left THE CONSTITUTION office. Since that time this office has been run outside of the union. About six months ago a committee from the Typographical union demanded that THE CONSTITUTION re-acknowledge the union rule, pay the union scale, and employ none but union printers. This latter clause, of course, meant to discharge our then working force, as they are not members of the union and do not care to join it. The demands of the union were refused. Thereupon the Typographical union declared boycott against THE CONSTITUTION. After a short time the Knights of Labor endorsed the boycott, and declared it officially from their local lodges. There was then no district assembly of the Knights of Labor, and each assembly was a law unto itself.

Since that time a district assembly of the Knights of Labor has been formed, and the organization in Atlanta perfected. Mutual friends suggested that the true cause of the attack made on THE CONSTITUTION by the Typographical union was not understood by the Knights of Labor, and that if it were, the Knights would withdraw their endorsement of the boycott. A conference was proposed between a committee of the Knights and THE CONSTITUTION. This was readily agreed to. THE CONSTITUTION had no difference, and has none, with the Knights of Labor. It simply resisted the unjust demands of the Typographical union without any feeling of hostility, but from a sense of self-respect and of the justice due its men.

It thought the Knights had acted hastily in espousing the cause of the union printers without a full investigation, and felt assured that when the unjust nature of the demands made by the printers, was made plain, they would withdraw their support of them.

The conference between the proprietors of THE CONSTITUTION and the Knights of Labor began on Tuesday night. There was present for THE CONSTITUTION Mr. E. P. Howell, Mr. W. A. Hemphill, Mr. H. W. Grady, Mr. S. M. Inman. For the Knights, Mr. J. F. Fuss, Mr. J. C. Manley, Mr. S. Booth, Mr. Robert Miller, Mr. Geo. W. Andrews, of the central committee, Mr. W. G. Newman and Mr. Harbin. THE CONSTITUTION stated it was willing to accept the arbitration of the Knights of Labor, provided the rights of the men now working in THE CONSTITUTION office were fully protected, and no ruinous conditions were imposed. The committee was satisfied with this assurance and left to get the ultimatum of the Typographical union. Securing the demands of the union,

they met the proprietors of THE CONSTITUTION on Wednesday night for final adjustment.

The demands of the Typographical union, as formally set forth in its letter to the committee were: 1st, That THE CONSTITUTION should adopt the union scale and rules. 2d, That the union should be allowed to put in charge of the office as foreman, a union printer who should have entire control of the discharging and employing of the men. 3d, That none but union men should be employed, but, that in deference to the wishes of THE CONSTITUTION proprietors, any printers who had been long in the service of the paper would be permitted to remain provided they would join the union, and provided they were qualified to join under the union rules. 4th, That THE CONSTITUTION advance its price list to 35 cents a thousand—the union, thereupon, agreeing that no further advance should be contemplated for the term of one year.

These demands THE CONSTITUTION replied that it could not accept them—that they violated both of the expressed conditions under which the arbitration was agreed to. In detail THE CONSTITUTION answered: It could not accept the first demand, because it did not know what the present rules of the union were, that its experience of those rules was that they were unjust and oppressive, and that a majority of the union could at any time vary the office rules so as to make them absolutely ruinous—and that under THE CONSTITUTION rules every man got honest pay for honest work, and would be read with interest.

BROTHERS IN LOCOMOTIVE ENGINEERS. Attn. Division, No. 207—Atlanta, Ga., March 12, 1886.

Editor's Constitution City, Gentlemen: In reply to yours of recent date, referring to the methods adopted by certain labor organization for the purpose of coercing employers, will say that we, as an organization, recognize the individual right of the employee to retain or dismiss from his employ any one that he may see proper, regardless of their religious, political or social condition.

As to your particular opinion as to the manner in which they wish to conduct their business, To say more would be superfluous. Very respectfully, FRED KROG, F. A. E. and Cor. Sec'y.

It will be seen that this old and invincible labor organization declined to join the movement started against us by the typographical union, and indorsed the principles on which we planted ourselves. The brotherhood has 150 members in Atlanta, who stand in the front ranks of our workingmen. The friendship between the brotherhood and THE CONSTITUTION is of old standing, and the frank and manly letter printed above cannot but strengthen it.

Fizz as a Force. In this practical age the conservation of energy has been reduced to a science.

We are rapidly approaching a golden era in economies—an era in which all the forces of nature will be utilized with the least possible waste.

One of the latest developments in this direction is the successful employment of soda as a motive power. According to the New York Star, a new soda motor, which performs all the functions of an ordinary locomotive, is in operation on State street, Chicago. It does not require any fire, is noiseless, does not emit any offensive smells, has no exhaust stack or steam whistle to frighten horses, and makes fully as good time as the old fashioned steam dummy. It takes only thirteen minutes to charge it, and it will run continuously for six hours after it is loaded. The Boston and Albany railroad company is also building a forty-ton soda fountain to haul its trains through Boston; a similar machine is in successful use upon a road in England, and a company in Minneapolis is about to open a soda establishment in the city of Atlanta—that its men were entirely satisfied with their wages and would so testify—that a situation in THE CONSTITUTION was already so desirable that it commanded a premium—and further that the union having once raised the scale could raise it again at its pleasure, and did practically in its demand fourth because THE CONSTITUTION scale was already 10 per cent higher than that of any paper in Atlanta (being 33 cents to 30 cents,) and because its men already earned higher wages than were earned by the employees of any establishment in the city of Atlanta—that the men were entirely satisfied with their wages and would so testify—that a situation in THE CONSTITUTION was already so desirable that it commanded a premium—and further 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THE WICKED WORLD.

AND WHAT THE WICKED PEOPLE IN IT DID YESTERDAY.

Follicous Shoots at a Negro.—The Sted-Tiller Case Concluded.—Sted-Gone to Jail Josephine Wright Released.—She is Then Married.—An Apple Thief Raises a Sensation.

Patrolman Bagwell had a lively experience last night in Happy Hollow last night.

Just before midnight two darkies engaged in a rough and desperate fight in the hollow. They fought, screamed, cussed and bled all over a block. Patrolman Bagwell heard the racket and hurried to the locality, but as he walked upon the battlefield both darkies turned around and started off. The patrolman struck after them and overtaken one. The darky he caught was a powerful man and fought hard. Patrolman Bagwell thought it necessary to pull his club and use it. Time and time again he struck the darky over the head with the stick, but the darky did not mind the licks. Finally the sticks slipped from the patrolman's hand, and then the darky made a bold charge. Patrolman Bagwell, thinking it the best way to defend himself, drew his pistol and fired. The darky wheeled, and in the dark made his escape.

JIM GANN ARRESTED.

Jim Gann, who knocked the East Tennessee railroad conductor in the head one day last week, was arrested this morning about two o'clock by Captain Moon and Patrolman Joyner. Gann has been scouting about since he struck the conductor the murderer's blow.

DRAPER'S DISTILLERY.

Cox, Hill & Thompson Considering the Question of Bringing a Heavy Damage Suit.

The action of the voters of DeKalb county in prohibiting the manufacture and sale of spirituous liquors in that county was a hard blow to the firm of Cox, Hill & Thompson, owners of a large distillery located at the foot of Stone mountain. For two years or more the property of this firm, valued at \$30,000, has been laying idle, bringing no revenue to the firm and laying up the expense of taking care of it during that time.

Recently this firm has been considering the question of bringing suit against DeKalb county for breaking up the business of the distillery. The decision of Judge Brewer of Kinston, in a distiller's case, which was that the state was liable to the owner of the distillery to the extent of \$50,000, for passing a law whereby the property of a distillery was RENDERED USELESS

by reason of the passage of a prohibition bill has given Cox, Hill & Thompson much encouragement. The decision of Judge Brewer to the supreme court of the United States.

Should the supreme court affirm the decision of Judge Brewer, Cox, Hill & Thompson will at once institute suit against DeKalb county for \$30,000 for interfering with the business of their distillery. The action of this firm will depend upon the decision of the supreme court, and until it is rendered nothing of importance will be done.

ALABAMA ANNALS.

The Contest in LaFayette's Municipal Election.—An Eccentric Character.

LA FAYETTE, Ala., March 11.—[Special.]—There will be a considerable contest here next Monday, over the election of mayor for this place. Mr. R. W. Allen, a negro, has been nominated to date, against H. B. Pearson, a mulatto saloon keeper. The former will poll nearly all of the white vote solid, while the negroes will flock like sheep to the latter who keep a grog shop.

The farmers in this section are working like beavers, making preparations for another crop, but have been very much delayed on account of continuous rains.

There is a sort of epidemic among the cattle of this section. Several people have lost fine cows recently. Mr. R. W. Allen lost a thoroughbred Jersey heifer, which died at \$300. The infliction were of a dangerous character. It was also shown that Tiller had a pistol in his pocket. Judge Anderson fined Steel five dollars and costs for the disorder he created at the church, and required him to give a two hundred dollar bond for assault with intent to murder. He then dismissed the case against Tiller, but asked for a fifty dollar bond for carrying concealed weapons. Steel could not give bond, and was sent to jail. Tiller gave bond, and was released.

FOR CURING A NEGRO.

James Mann, the well known blacksmith, will appear in police court this morning. Mann is charged with disorderly conduct and using profane language, and Albert Thomas, the colored horse trader, is the prosecuting witness. Yesterday afternoon Mann and Thomas met on Pryor street, opposite police headquarters, and engaged in a quarrel, which lasted several hours. This morning Mann, walking across the street, entered police headquarters and requested that a case be made against Mann. Patrolman Chapman caused the case to be booked, and this morning Judge Anderson will investigate the affair. Thomas claimed that Mann abused him violently, and Mann denies the truth of Thomas's statement.

THE STEVENS-WOODCASE.

Miss Stevens on the Stand Testifying Against Her Seducer.

FAFETTEVILLE, Tenn., March 11.—[Special.] The interest in the Stevens-Woods seduction suit continues unabated. Before the court convened all of the available standing room was occupied. Miss Stevens took the stand and was put through a rigid cross-examination, but was unshaken in the evidence she gave yesterday. She had named the chamberlain as soon sold the Tribune to him. She had been in his office for three months ago. He has always been eccentric in his manner, and many of his friends here have thought for a long time that his eccentricities amount to a genuine case of insanity, and were not surprised to hear of this, his latest sensation.

The Chambers county agricultural club met here yesterday and voted to hold a county fair at this place next fall, and all the necessary steps were taken for its consummation. It is a town of only about 1,200 inhabitants, but one of the best business points in Alabama. Cotton receipts this year will be not less than 15,000 bales.

THE DEPUTY MARSHAL.

Mr. C. E. SARGEANT: "Travel is heavy and all the roads doing a good business."

Mr. JOE FARRELL: "I don't care how Gainesville stands on the prohibition question; it is a delightful place to spend a few weeks."

SHERIFF THOMAS. There was no epidemic in jail, any more than anywhere else. People all over the city are sick, and because one or two sickened and died in jail is no reason why it should be called epidemic. The jail is getting along now, and in a few days they will be all right.

Mr. WALTER BROWN: Atlanta has a good baseball team, and the people can rely on seeing some fine games. The directors are satisfied with the men.

Mr. DEPUTY MARSHAL GARRISON: If I could catch Coffee, the murderer of Merritt, I would be willing to give every cent to buy a monument to place over the grave of the murdered man. A grand trip will be made to New York in ninety days.

POSTMASTER WILSON: I am ready to turn over the postoffice at a moment's notice. Mr. Renfroe will find everything right up to the notch.

Lotta: The Only Lotta!

Tonight this lovely little lady will appear in her new play, "Mlle Nicouche." Every visit of hers has been previously an oration; this one will be the same.

Mr. ATLANTA TRIBUNE thus criticizes the play:

"Lotta is the most charming provoking little creature of yore. With her naughty little winks and twirls she gets the audience with her毫不含糊的 and very direct manner. The next picture of demure goodness and the next personification of mischievous sprightliness. She is Lotta is the only girl of her age in Paris."

Grand opera house was crowded to welcome her in the comic vaudeville attraction entitled "Mlle Nicouche." The play was originally written by French author, Jules Jude, who made a great success of it in Paris, as Lotta is likely to do in this country. The story upon which it is based is from the novel "Lotta" by the author of the same name.

The Atlanta Tribune thus criticizes the play:

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Mr. ATLANTA

RAILROAD TIME TABLE.

Time Card prepared by Station Master J. S. Armstrong, of the Union Passenger Depot, showing the arrival and departure of all trains in the city:

CENTRAL RAILROAD.	
ARRIVE.	DEPART.
From Savannah 7:22 am	To Savannah 6:00 pm
" Marietta 8:20 am	To Macon 2:00 pm
" Rome 11:05 am	To Rome 3:40 pm
" Chattooga 6:37 pm	To Chattooga 5:55 pm
" Savannah 9:35 pm	To Chattooga 4:30 pm

WESTERN AND ATLANTIC RAILROAD.	
From Motomoy 7:22 am	To Opelika 7:25 am
" Akron 10:05 am	To Mo'gomey 1:20 pm
" Rome 11:05 am	To Rome 3:40 pm
" Chattooga 6:37 pm	To Chattooga 5:55 pm
" Savannah 9:35 pm	To Chattooga 4:30 pm

ATLANTA AND WEST POINT RAILROAD.	
From Bir'g'm 7:20 am	To Bir'g'm 8:05 am
" Bir'g'm 4:00 pm	To Bir'g'm 4:30 pm

GEORGIA RAILROAD.	
From Augusta 6:45 am	To Augusta 8:00 am
" Covington 7:55 am	To Decatur 9:35 am
" Decatur 10:40 am	To Clarkston 1:25 pm
" Atlanta 1:09 pm	To Augusta 2:15 pm
" Clarkston 5:40 pm	To Augusta 8:15 pm
Total.....	152,401

RICHMOND AND DANVILLE RAILROAD.	
From Gain'sv'e. 8:26 am	To Charlotte 7:40 am
" Charlotte 12:40 pm	To Gainesville 4:00 pm
" New York 1:45 pm	To Atlanta 5:45 pm
Total.....	152,401

NEW YORK & CHICAGO RAILWAY.	
From Bir'g'm 7:20 am	To Bir'g'm 8:05 am
" Bir'g'm 4:00 pm	To Bir'g'm 4:30 pm

FAST TENNESSEE VIRGINIA & GEORGIA RAILROAD.	
Day Express From South	Day Express North, E.
No. 14..... 11:15 am	and West No. 12 1:15 pm
Carrollton 1:25 pm	Cobb Bell Franklin 2:30 pm
No. 15..... 2:25 pm	and West No. 12 3:00 pm
Day Express From North	Cannon Bell South for
Florida, No. 1 1:25 pm	Fulton Express South for
No. 11 4:45 pm	North No. 11 4:45 pm
New York Lim. From	New York Lim. North N.
North No. 15 3:00 pm	1:15 pm

CENTRAL MAIL ROUTE.	
From Atlanta 7:22 am	To Opelika 7:25 am
" Marietta 8:20 am	To Chatanooga 1:30 pm
" Rome 11:05 am	To Rome 3:40 pm
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1886 McBride & Co. 1886

China, Crockery, Clocks, Show Cases, Fine Cutlery, Spoons, Forks, Lamps, Dry-Air Refrigerators, Gate City Stone Filters, Improved Fly Fans, to trade at manufacturers prices.

THE WEATHER REPORT.

Daily Weather Report.
OBSERVER'S OFFICE, SIGNAL CORPS, U. S. A.
U. S. CUSTOM HOUSE, March 11, 9:00 P. M.
All observations taken at the same moment
time at each place named:

	Bronx.	Wind.	Barometer.	Wind Point.	Direction.	Velocity.	Rainfall.	Weather.
Augusta	30.13	45°	S.E.	8	Light.	.00	Cloudy.	
Savannah	30.15	45°	S.	8	Light.	.00	Fair.	
Jacksonville	30.16	19°	N.E.	8	Light.	.00	Fair.	
Montgomery	30.16	19°	N.E.	8	Light.	.00	Fair.	
New Orleans	29.94	56°	N.W.	14	Light.	.04	Rain.	
Galveston	29.75	61°	N.W.	14	Light.	.00	Cloudy.	
Palestine	29.77	60°	N.W.	15	Light.	.00	Cloudy.	
Port Sanilac	29.78	56°	N.W.	15	Light.	.02	Cloudy.	
Shreveport	29.73	54°	S	8	Light.	.00	Cloudy.	

LOCAL OBSERVATIONS.

Maximum rain fall.	50.
Minimum rain fall.	27.
Total rain fall.	27.

"THE OLD BOOK STORE."

Our Mammoth Catalogue now ready. Send your address plainly written on postal card, and receive one free. Residents can be supplied on application. We are southern agents for Lovell's Libraries. We sell at retail and supply the trade at New York discounts.

SOMETHING NEW WE ALWAYS LEAD.

Telephone No. 314. Keep your catalogue handy. Telephone for any number you desire, and it will be immediately delivered by special messenger.

J. T. White, leading dealer in Wall Paper and Window Shades, 46 Marietta street. New goods received every week. Samples free.

DIAMONDS.
J. P. STEVENS,
47 WHITEHALL ST.

Meetings.

Cour de Lion Commander No. 4. Knights Templar.

Attended a special concile at your asylum, Madison, and a broad diamond ring was given for the purpose of paying the last sad tribute of respect to our deceased brother, George W. Camp. Masons in good standing cordially invited to attend. G. H. HOLLIDAY, W. M. ZADOC B. MOORE, Secretary.

PERSONALS.

P. V. CARINE, of Madison, is in the city. W. A. CHARTERS, Dahlonega, is in the city.

C. J. ALMOND, of Carrollton, is visiting Atlanta.

L. T. WILKINS, of Augusta, is at the Kimball.

R. L. BLOOMFIELD, of Athens, was in the city yesterday.

CAPTAIN G. H. YANCEY has returned to his home in Athens.

J. H. COLEMAN, of Albany, is among the guests of the Kimball.

CLAUD ESTES and wife and E. L. RITCH, of Gainesville, are in the city.

MR. CHARLES ARMSTRONG will soon leave for Texas, his future home.

Mrs LAURA CHAMBLEE, of Flowery Branch, is visiting her sister, Mrs. Fletcher, 48 Mills street.

PROFESSOR AGOSTINI will receive at Concord Hall Saturday afternoon at 1 o'clock.

Mrs. D. MORGAN, of Knoxville, Tenn., is visiting her son, Thomas H. Morgan, at the Grant Hotel.

A man will be well dressed who has his suit made this spring at Jas. A. ANDERSON & CO., 202 Peachtree street.

WALTER CHANDLER, a former citizen of a town now of Louisiana, was in the city yesterday.

PRINCE, R. H. Towers, H. C. B. J. Hughes, of Rome, are among the Kimball.

DUNLAP and wife, Miss M. E. J. S. Baxter, of Macon, are among the Kimball.

who has been very sick with rheumatism, is up soon. By the careful skill of Dr. Knapp, he is recovered.

SAVILLE, of Rome, and Miss Chattanooga, are visiting Mr. and Mrs. Knapp for a few days.

DR. WHITAKER, of LaGrange, Habersham, and Senator W. R. Rainey, called upon the governor yesterday.

JUDGE CARTERS, superintendent of the Bank of America, of Washington, D. C., accompanied by his wife, passed through Atlanta yesterday en route to New Orleans.

Supreme Court of Georgia.

MARCH TERM, 1886.

ATLANTA, March 13, 1886.

Order of circuits with the number of cases remaining undeposited.

Atlanta 27 Coweta 6

Stone Mountain 21 Flint 19

East 20 DeKalb 19

Middle 19 Chattooga 3

North 18 Etowah 15

Western 16 Franklin 14

Blue Ridge 7 Albany 14

South 7 Southern 9

10 Lakewood 2 Decatur 4

11 Piedmont 7 Lawrenceville 4

12 Upper Alexander, Esq. was admitted on yes-

terday to practice in the Supreme Court.

ATLANTA Circuit.

No. 1. Argument concluded.

No. 2. Passed.

No. 3. Erroline & Co. vs. Duffy. Complaint from Chas. James, Heard county.

Howell, for plaintiff in error. King & Spalding, for defendant.

No. 4. H. & C. & Co. vs. Air Line Railway Co. vs. Houston & Charlotte Air Line Railway Co. vs. Houston & Charlotte Air Line Railway Co. vs. Houston & Glen. Plaintiff in error. Hoke & Burton Smith, for defendant. Pending removal to the circuit court adjourned until 9 a.m. today (Friday).

As a pain destroyer no liniment in the market equals Salvation Oil. Price 25c.

DRY GOODS.

The largest and most exquisite stock of New Spring goods in

SILKS AND WOOLENS,

with a full and complete line of French Novelties in TRIMMINGS to match, ever shown in Atlanta. ALSO, we have

JUST OPENED

our White Goods. We have the largest stock in the South. Everything from a match to a lawn to the most expensive Thread Garments.

EVERY DEPARTMENT

now full of new goods and prices LOWER THAN EVER.

Chamberlin, Johnson & Co.

RECEIVER'S OFFICE,

Exchange National Bank,

NORFOLK, VA., February 15, 1886.
PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED AT THIS office until Saturday, March 27th, 1886, for the purchase of the hereinafter mentioned property in its entirety, and also for pieces or parts of same—reference being had to descriptive list of same, which lists, stating terms of sale, will be furnished upon application to the undersigned.

The right to reject any and all bids reserved.

VIZ.

The extensive and valuable property located in Norfolk and Portsmouth, Va., known as the "Second Cotton Compress Company of Norfolk, Va.", consisting of:

The franchise, which, among other privileges,

authorizes the issue of cotton and other merchandise, and the issue of negotiable receipts therefor.

2. The plant, which consists of three (3) first-class steam compresses.

Two (2) Steam Tugs.

Three (3) Transportation wagons.

All the advantages necessary to a well-equipped establishment of this character. Its fire-proof warehouses, seven (7) in number, of capacity for storage of 24,000 bales compressed, salt, etc.

1. Two (2) Fireproof Warehouses. Metal roofs—copper, many thousand tons of fertilizers, salt, etc.

The Wharves and Docks, which afford ample room for berthing at same time, and for loading and unloading.

The area of Warehouse and Dock property in Portsmouth is about 6½ acres, together with all its other property, which is fully described in the list above referred to.

WM. H. PETERS.

Receiver.

ARTISTS' MATERIALS,

PICTURE FRAMES

ART NOVELTIES,

FINE ENGRAVINGS.

E. A. HORNE & CO.

19 Kimball House, Atlanta, Georgia.

REICHARDSON'S PLANTATIONS.

Tell With a teller, who is Manager of One of the States.

Walter Chandler, an old Atlanta boy, was in the city yesterday.

For more than a year past Mr. Chandler has been at the head of one of Colonel Ed Richardson's plantation stores in Louisiana.

Mr. Richardson was known as the wealthy man of the two states of Louisiana and Mississippi. He died very suddenly a few months ago, and since his death his sons have continued his large farming business.

Mr. Richardson was an immensely wealthy man, and was perhaps the largest farmer in the southern states. He had more than a dozen plantations, covering over five thousand acres of ground in the valleys of the Mississippi and the Ohio.

While some friends of the dead man found in his room a book which tells more of the man's history than was ever known in Atlanta, the book is titled "The True Masonic Chart, or Hieroglyphic Monitor." This book was printed in 1846 and may now believe that Mr. Moore was a Mason, but no other evidence of that belief was found among his papers.

Yesterday some friends of the dead man found in his room a book which tells more of the man's history than was ever known in Atlanta.

Although Mr. Moore had lived in Atlanta for a long time very little is known of him. In fact nothing is known of his family. No one knows where he came from or where his relatives live.

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